NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Interesting from Washington Relative to the Nebraska Question.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

PROGRESS OF THE HOUSE ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Interesting Mint Statistics.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Betailed Bebates on the Temperance Law.

IMPORTANT BILLS AWAITING ACTION.

BUSINESS IN OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES,

The Lutest from Washington, TRE NESRASKA-KANSAS BLL-THE COURSE TO BE ADOPTED. WASHINGTON, Fab. 2, 1864.

The Senators in favor of the speedy passage of the No branks Kanese bill-democrate and whige-hold a causer to-mergow mountag, to decide upon the best course to effect that evject. It is believed that not more than two members who are in favor of the bill will address the Benate. The opposition will be forced to continue the debate, without cessation, from day to day, and prolong, tog the session till a very late hour each evening. When the opposition has expended its force, Judge Douglas will sum up and a rote will be had, probably by Saturday night or some hour on Sunday. already loud denuscianous of gag law, the minority deeming it highly oppressive in the majority wighting to govern. This course is necessary, as there is no previous

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRE S.

Mr. Shward, (free soil.) of N. Y., presented the resolu-tions of the Legislature of New York, calling the atten-tion of Congress on the slarming mortality on board of emigrant vessels, and asking for appropriate legislation on the subjet.

Mr. Evenus, (whig) of Mass., presented the memorial of the wide of Audubus, praying that Congress would purchase the original drawings by her husband of the birds of America.

THE PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Haman, (dem.) of Me., reported in favor of print-ing 17,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent

Office report.

OPPOSITION TO A GOVERNMENT FRUSTING OFFICE.

Mr. Hamin, from the Frinting Committee, reported back the bill to establish a government printing office, with an usanimous reconsendation that it do not pass.

BUSNY LAND WARANTS.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Ark, reported back from the House a bill granting five years additional time for the location of bounty land warrants issued for service in the war of 1812, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. GLATTON'S resolution calling for correspondence, &c., and all information in the possession of the government, touching affairs in the Sandwich Islands, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT, (dem.) of is, cliered a resolution calling for information and correspondence touching the seizure of Martin Kosata, at Smyras.

Mr. Gass. (dem.) of antch, raid that he considered the greatest injustice had been along the formation at constantinopie, by the press and otherwise, as to his agency in this matter. It was but justifs to Mr. Brown, who had been so long the dragman of the American mission at constantinopie, by the press and otherwise, as to his agency in this matter. It was but justins to Mr. Brown, who had been so long the dragman of the American mission at constantinopie, by the press and otherwise, as to his agency in this matter. It was but justins to Mr. Brown, whom he highly extelled, that the correspondence should be published. He said that the newspapers had published, from one end of the country to the other, that Mr. Brown had brought to this country an imposter, and had palmed him off on this covernment as a representative from the Suitan. He (Mr. Casa) had now before him a letter from Reschid Pacha, the Grand Visier, is which he expected the great satisfaction fast by the Stilan in oon sequence of the attentions shown his representative by the American government and people.

Mr. Doutas, (dem.) of Bl., said he was awars, from facts of his own personal knowledge, that great injustice had been done, not only to Mr. Brown had now before him a letter from

the Legislature. The latter being the constitutional on stituency of Senators, their failure to fill a vacancy could not be supplied by executive authority. Mr. Babder, (whig) of N. C. followed, taking a similar

riew.

Mr. Clayron, (whig) of Del., contended that the Senatought to hear Mr. Phelis before any further expression of the phesis to a place.

ought to hear Mr. Phelps before any further expression of op mions took place.

Mr Phuns, (whip) of Vt, then addressed the Senate until three o'clock in support of his claim. He had not got through when he yielded the floor.

Mr. Doutass hoped some disposition would be made of this subject, as the Nebraska bill would come up to-mor-

Mr Paarr (whig) of Md., with the riew of giving the Senate uill time to consider the subject, and enable Mr. Phelps to prepare his further argument, moved that the subject be postponed till after the final action of the Senate on the Nebraska bill.

The Chair ruled that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Paarr moved to postpone for a fortnight, when, after some debate as to a proper day, it was postponed till seat Thursday.

some debate as to a possible service post Thursday.

After an executive service the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1854

me lon to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent Mr. Jonns, (dem.) of Tenn., inquired if the bill had bee

the printers, but there was a copy of it in the House.

Mr. Jones said the House should have printed copies be fini-hed this week, he moved that the House go int

Mr. Beackersupers, (dem ) of Ky., remarked that he whole amount appropristed at different times for this object, was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and forty five dollars. Sixtees thousand had been taken to purchase a site. The lovest bid for erectage the building alone, was use hundred and seventy nine thousand dellars. Without the amount asked it cannot be made freproof.

thousand dellars. Without the amount asked it cantur-be made dreproof.

Mr. CLINGHAN, (dem.) of N. C., was opposed to a Cus-som House in the interior of the country. His friends wanted a beautiful building there. If it was now created he would rather give the money for improvement or for

zue as Norfolk, namely, more than furty-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Milson, (dem.) of Va., defended Norfolk.

Mr. Milson, (dem.) of Ohio, spoke in favor of appropriations for a Western Cantam House.

Mr. Larcuss, (dem.) ef Va., said only one hundred and the thousand dollars were appropriated for the Nerfolk Custom House; and why was it that the Castom House in Louisville could not be built for one hundred and fifty-five thousand? In old times a Castom H-use could be built for forty-five thousand, but in these demorrations, for not less that three hundred thousand foliars. He could not understand this.

Mr. Sravrow, (dem.) of Ky., in reply to Mr. Latcher, said that the Louisville Post Office is the largest distributing one in the Western country, with thirty-two clarks and other employes, while only four clerks were at the Norfolk Post Office.

mays 65.

Mr. Buston, (dem.) of Mo., offered an amendment, appropriating one hundred housand dollars for completing the Custom House at St. Louis. He said the appropriation was recommended by the Searstary of the Treasury. It is not a maked recommendation, but reasons are given for it. One is that the Custom House is now in progress, and another, the amount of the appropriation has been restricted. The Heuretary of the Treasury says that true economy requires the building to be feased with stone, acd not with mastic on the bricks; and the object of the appropriation is to make

the building for proof, and of durable materials to last for centuries. Why not grant it? When he first wont to St. Louis, it was a French village; but now it has a joundation of one hus dest thousand and represents the commerce of Europe on its shores, and that commerce is increasing every day. But a few years ago it was his privilege to have it made a per of delivery, and afterwards extended the act to the payment of duties at St. Louis. Three husdred thousand dollars were paid in 1852; zext year four hundred thousand dollars will be paid, and the payment is constantly increasing. The built is gas not for a coatem house alone, but for court journs, port office, surreyer general's office- in all not less than a cown different surposes. Encousive rents have now to be paid for accommodations cleakers.

Mr. Housma, (cam) of Aia., referred to previous legislation to show that lif Bentoo was a hitle le error. The amendment was agreed to, by 83 against 56.

Mr. Routs, (dem) of Del, offered an amendment appropriating tweive thousand one hundred do lars for a coust on house in Whinington, Daiavare. He said his amendment to the same effect, offered yesterday, was like binnel!—standing alone, with no colleagues to back it and house in Whinington, Daiavare. He said his amendment to the same effect, offered yesterday, was like binnel!—standing alone, with no colleagues to back it and house in Whinington, Daiavare. He said his amendment was agreed to, by 83 against 39.

O ber amendments were debated in the minute specifies. In conclusion the committee weals favor the proposition. The amendment was agreed to, the Schantz for the printing committee to be printed, and that the Printing Committee be childred to inquire and the time Printing Committee to the lower to be printed, and that the Printing Committee to the committee rate.

The Schantz fad before the House a communication from the President college and extra copies.

The following tables exhibit the amount of coinage and depored to be printed, and that the Printing Co

Fo. of pieces coined, (being double that of sny previous year,). 69,775,527

D posits in gold . \$53,315,632

Do. silver\* 8,307,339 

Affairs at Albady.

MEBRASKA QUIET AS YET—TEMPERANCE IN THE FENATE—A DAY WASTED IN THE HOUSE—THE CONTESTANTS FOR SEATS IN BOTH BODIES—MAINE LAW IN THE HOUSE—CAVING IN BEGUN—RALL-ROADS IN CITIES—NEW YORK CITT REGISTER, ETG.

perhaps all the better for the people. In the Senate Mr. Dichinson called up his anti Douglas Nebraska resolu Territory was only an electioneering document, got up by Presidential aspirants, and desired that his resolutions against super-eding the Missouri compromise might be adopted by the Serate without any debate. Mr. Danforth (hnaker,) futimated that some Senator was absent who de vote to day. Mr Dickinson, who is always very accommodating, at once assented. When they are taken up. Mr. Danforth will offer a substitute, upon which he will make a speech. The Secate then took up the Maine I aw bill, and very amisably proceeded in its considera-tion. During the discussion, several speeches were made and votes were taken, showing that some of the "peculia:

friends of the institution" discovered an unconstitution ality in several of the sections. After passing through half a dozen sections, the Senate adjourned. half a dozen sections, the Senate adjourned.

The House wasted the morning session upon the Jefferson county contested seat. Mr. Adams, the sitting member, and Mr. Willis, the contestant, have both received pay, milesge, and rations" for one-third of the session, while the Committee on Privileges and Elections have been investigating the subject. The whig leaders of the House, beginning to think it about time to make a decision between their two brethren of Jefferson coun

of the House, beginning to think it about time to make a decision between their two brethren of Jefferson county, this morning took the subject from the hands of the standing committee, and retarred-it to the Committee of the Whole. Then it was debated for a couple of hours, when, fisally, it appeared that very few me mabure has anything concerning the merits of the case, and the committee across without coming to any decision, when the House adopted a resolution directing the standing committee to present a report in the morning, together with all the papers in the case.

Another day or two will be consumed, when finally Mr. Adams will be ousted, and the Him Mr. Willis, black-smith, of Jeffersen county, will be sworn in to take his seat. The case of Maguire vs. Clark—hunber against baraburner—is not settled or swen alluded ho, though the indications are unmistakeable that the whige prefer retaining Mr. Clark. The other case—that of Mr. Storing centering Mr. Clark. The other case—that of Mr. Storing had eleven hundred voice more than Mr. Blakeley, he will not be permitted to represent Ottago, &c. in the present Senate. These are the "fixed facts," which the result will abundantly prove.

The House was in session last evening on the Maine Liquor bill. After considerable strugging the bill was read as far as the eleventh section. It contains this provision—"It shall be the day of every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, politicemas or marshal, if he shall suspect, or have reason to suspect, that any intoleating injures are kept, intended for sale, &c., &c., to seize the same and arrest the Respert. and seless such Hiquors, and able speeches were made by Mr. Baker and others, showing that it was a violation of the bill of rights and the constitution to invade the private recidences of our cuttern upon the mere pretence that liquor was kept. The same and arrest the Respert. And seless such Hiquors, and able speeches were made by Mr. Baker and others, showing that it was a violation of the bill of rights and the co

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, de enact as follows:

See, I. No railroad shall hereafter be constructed in a street of any of the clies of this State without the concent thereto of a majority of the owners of property upon the streets in which such railroad is to be constructed being first at and obtained, for the purpose of designalizing what con-

the assected value of the wacle property located upon model streets.

See, 2. After such corsent is obtained, it shall be lawful for the Counted Count of of the city is schiele nech strait is located to grant authority to construct and establish such railroad, seen such terms, conditions and sixpulations in reliation thereo as such Unmen Countil may see fit to present on the seen as shall give adequate security to comply in all rap peter with the terms, conditions and stipulations so to be presented by said Common Countil and will egree to be jurgeral donvey passengers upon such railroad at the low cert rates of farc, our shall such grants be made until after profits on the other of the such stipulations upon which it will be given, and inviting had stipulations upon which it will be given, and inviting had simulations upon which it will be given, and inviting had simulations upon which it will be given, and inviting had simulations upon which it will be given, and inviting had simulations upon which it is such that the such constructed.

See X. The set thall not apply to any railroad in this

tion repeals the laws of 1847, which relate to the Register.

Sec. 2 So which of chapter \$12 of the laws of 1847, being an act entired an act in I salon to the fees and compensation of certain officers in the city and county of New York passed December 10, 1847, as was repealed by Chap. 610 of the laws of 1863, above mentioned, is horsely retired, restored and declared to be in full force and effect.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The first section of the act of 1847, which is proposed to be restored by the above act, provides that the Register shall receive such salary or compensation as allowed in the act, and none other whatever. The first section is thus:—There shall be allowed to the Register of the city and county of New York a salary at and after the rete of two two thousand five hundred dollars a year, for his compensation for all services which he may perform as such register, or by virtue of his office." It is provided in a subsequent section, that the supervisors may increase or diminish the salary, not exceeding five hundred dollars per ansum.

Johans per aroum.

This gives Major Dyckman the whole matter, and it be necess bim to make the best he can out of his whigh heaves bim to make the best ne dan out of his ways friends. The following is the communication from the Secretary efectate and State Engineer and Surveyor, in relation to grants of land under water:—

of ctate and state angineer and Surveyor, in relation to grants of land under water:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—

The teoretary of State and the State Engineer and Surveyor, in obedience to a resolution of your honorable body, days of the state of th

in Prochlyn, Williamsburg and Buelwick, and the only
maps relative to said grants are small disgrams of the land
granted, accompanying the applications for the land under
water.

The Secretary of State and the State Engineer and Surreyor would respectfully refer your honorable hody to chap
26 of the laws of 1813, vol 2, page 342, by which the boundaries of the city of New York are described. It will be esenthat the city of New York extends to low water mark on
the there of Long Island.

By chapter 222 of the laws of 1835 the Commissioners of
and Office are authorised to grant land under water, and
betroom high and low water mark, in and adjacent to and
action high and low water mark, in and adjacent to and
the boundaries of the city or Normal shall be made within
the boundaries of the city or Normal shall be made within
the brights of the corporation of said size.

There is no may in either effice upon which the line of low
water mark is traced around the west end of Long Island.

All maps relating to the boundaries of the city of New
) ork were long since by law transferred to the custody and
centrol of said city.

By chapter 250, laws of 180, page 36, the Surveyor General
was directed to collect and preserve certain maps, and by
section two of an act of 1842, chap. 23) page 372, this provided that said maps shall at all time to subject to the inspection of the public officers and citizes of this State, at all
case male hours, but shall not, be removed or taken away
from the tRace.

The Secretary of State and the State England and Surveyer will be ready, at all times, and at reasonable hours,
to give a committee of the Senste an opportunity to examinall papers, maps, disgrams and deawings, in their respective
offices. All wich is respectfully submitted.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, bee, of State.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1854
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

A favorable report was made on the bill for the trans-fer of all bank papers and records to the Banking Departmunicon introduced his bill ceding jurisdiction to

the United States over certain lands in the Sudson river, for light houses and other purposes.

peace in the town of Elisburg, Jefferson county. Mr. Dickinson called for the consideration of the Ne-braska resolution, but Mr. Danforth (hard) evincing an

the chair, considered the bill for the suppression of intem

clause:—'Including a counsel fee to the complainant, to be fixed by the court, not less than \$6 nor more than \$10."

Agreed to.

Mr. McNROR (whig) of Onondaga District, moved to smend the second section so as to include persons who are is trested in any boarding house, ion, barroom, places of entertainment or public amusement, making the section more conformable to the Maine law. It would then read, "every citizen of a good moral character," &c., "who is not interested," &c. Agreed to, 9 to 6.

Mr. W. Charit, (whig) of Wayne, now moved to strike out the words "of good moral character." He remarked that there was no tribunal to judge of a man's moral character. The w rds should be stricken out, or a section incorporated providing some tribunal to judge of character.

Mr. Dickinson, (whig) of Steuben, remarked that the courte passed upon the moral character of an applicant for admission at the bar. Could they not as well upon one who desired to sell liquor?

Mr. W. Charit claimed that if a wan was brought up for seiling liquor, and it was proved he was a man of good moral character, the suit feel—if he was not of a good moral character, the suit west on.

moral character, the suit fell—if he was not of a good moral character, the suit west on.

Mr Indenson argued that the County Judge passed upon that question in desicting upon his sureties. He would select or reject the application upon this question, as much as upon the question that the man was a voter and had a residence.

Mr. Hotkuns, (whig) of Washington, had no deabt the County Judge would had some mode of piculding as to the storal character of the applicant.

Mr. W. CLERK further claimed that the County Judge was only to pass upon the validity of the securities, and that afair had nothing to do with the meral character of the moral character of the moral character of the moral character of the moral character.

that after had nothing to do with the meral character of the man.

The motion to strike out "good moral character," was lest.

Mr MUNDOR now renewed his amendment incorporated in the drat section to the second section. Agreed to. Mr MUNDOR (will you Montgomery, meved an a mendment, after medicinal and mechanical purposes, so that figure might be used for any purpose sneept as a beverage. Lout—10 to 11.

Mr. M. H. Clark, (whig) of Ontario, mored to amend, se that the undertaking atonid not be approved by the Judge nuless the person should be of spool-moral character. Agreed to.

The third section was then read. It provides for the sale of liquor "to any person of the age of twenty-eneyers, being of good character for sobriety, and an inhabitant," &c.

Mr. Whirney, (dem.) of New York, moved to strike out the words above quoted. He argued that if a person was sick, and desired to send for liquor to be used as a medicine, it was necessary that the person sent must be twen ty-one years of age. If a person of that description was not in the house the patient might die before the medicine could be procured.

The fourth section was made for the Gounty Judge and Justice of the Peace holding special courts for the trial of offences arising under this act.

Mr. W. Clark, and the plaintiff and his patrons would be there. All sympathising with him. The jury would be there. The constable who semimoned them could not get along at hout their votes. If this officer leaned to either side, it generally was to that of the majority present. There were a set of men always thrown in his way, who were ready to est upon the jury to get their shifting, while the merchant and his clerk were too basy to site of After the trial of a come case, the cause of temperance had a much less chance of two though the picture was rot everdrawn by the Senator from the Twenty fourth, (Clark,) Sill there must be a trial of these causes. Was the county of this law was carried to that court, the in the county of the secution of this law was carried to tha

'EBRUARY 3, 1854.

Mr. Horand moved to swend the section by inserting the work "on the cath of three credible persons," providing far the fente of warrant to search.

Agreet to.

The mitim for striks one the eighth section was then lost—7 to 9.

Mr. You now moved to amond the ninth section was then lost—7 to 9.

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Mr. Harver, "cational dem.) of Schoharle, hoped the amondment would prevail the had thus far left the peculiar for the parpose of search.

Mr. Cathourn, "cational dem.) of Schoharle, hoped the amondment would prevail the had thus far left the peculiar for de eithe bill to perfect it; and he apprehenda a that there are a reported on would be presented to the pecule which could not be carried out. They were carrying themselves so thatight out his subject that they bent over landwards. Mr. D. alludes to the various steps that lad bees taken for the past twenty years for the suppre tome futtemperance; and at the present day he had a locate the pecule expected from this Legislature.

By Mr. Marketter, and the pecule expected from this Legislature.

By Mr. Marketter, the pecule expected from this Legislature.

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By Mr. Marketter, the pecule expected from this Legislature.

By Mr. Marketter, the pecule expected which did not come from the cannative friends of a problittory law, he had no debut that a bill would be presented that would not meet with the approval of the people.

Mr. Hatter, (actional the first flam was one of themedia to the state of the bill. He had examined the oll what a great day of a field, hoped fath. The peculiar friendsfort this bill.—If he was one of them—did not desire to a shad so erect as to lean backwards.

He had no amendment a long of Sational had not complain the condition of the picked to the voting down of the motion to amend the section which

Assembly.
WEDNESDAY EVENING'S SESSION.

THE DEBAM ON THE PROMISITORY LIQUOR SILL. more attempt to dispense with these evening sessions. The atmosphere of the House is exceedingly deleterious when crowded as it is in the evening, and I now desire to move that the Temperance bill be considered in the after noon sessions at half past three o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Peters then moved that the Temperance bill be made the special order for to morrow afternoon at halfpast three o'clock. Carried.

The House thea went into Committee of the Wnole, Mr. Benedict in the chair, on the bill to suppress intemper ance. The amendment pending was Mr. Baker's motion

to amend the 8th section, so as to strike out that portion of the section which authorizes "search and seizure."

Lost

Mr. Harcs, (whig) of Erie, moved to amend the 9th section, so as to require the comp stant to give "the facts upon which his belief is founded" when he solicits a warrant. Mr. H. deemed this a mendment necessary. Without it the magistrate may be compelled to issue a warrant upon insufficient proof—proof that would not be deemed sufficient to justify the laste of a warrant in a case of the simplest pridemeanor.

Mr. D. P. Wood, (whig) of Onondags, thought some smeadment to this section was mecssary; and this amendment was good so far as it went, but it do not go far exough. It should be made to comply with the present rule in other cases. It should easile the magistrate to exact a statement of facts and circumstances sufficient to convince the magistrate that the laste of a warrant would be; justifiable and proper.

Mr. Chiesse—If this section stood above, the amendment proposed would be very proper; but there are other see ions which so admonths sgainst improper complains that this amendment is entirely unnecessary.

Mr. G. Miller (whig) of Suffice I concur in this opinion. The conscience of the magistrate must be satisfied of the sufficiency of the complaint, not by the statement of a ingle persu, but by that of "taree credible wit necess." This should be sufficient; and the section in question to the same as that in bills of a similar character is other States

Mr. Matiory, (whig) of Ontario—I am opposed to making this bill an exception te all other enectuments, unless it is indispensable to give the ast effectively. In my opin-

M: Mattory, (whip) of Ontario—I am opposed to making this bill an exception to all other enactments, unless it is indispensable to give the act efficiency. In my opinion this amendment, I am in favor of it, also, because mere "information" or "belief" is not sufficient to justify the issue of a warrant. Reasons for the "belief" should be stated in detail to the magistrate. Besides, as the section now stands, perjury could not be predicated upon the affidiary required of a complainant; and as I desire to guard sgatust every abuse under this law, I trust the smendment proposed, or some similar amendment, may be adopted I am not exactly pleased with the language, though I approve of the spirit and object of the amendment.

Mr. D. P. Wood proposed to modify the amendment so so to provide that "whenever it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, by two or more persors, that intexicating Hquors is kept," &c.

Mr. W. B. Wood, (national deen.) of Cattaragus, did not exactly like the amendment. His wished that the fact should be made to appear—not merely to the satisfaction of the majestrace—but to appear in fact.

Mr. P. P. Wood had no objection to such a modification, although he considered it unnecessary. The statute expects that facts will be presented which would be satisfactory to any impartial mind before a warrant shall issue.

Mr. LOSTE, (whig) of Livingsten, deemed the the host

slibengh be considered it unnecessary. The statute expects that facts will be presented which would be satisfactory to any impartial mind before a warrant shall issue.

Mr. Lower, (whig) of Livingsten, deemed the the most important section of the bill. It allowed the right of search which is prohibited by the constitution except upon strong grounds. It is questionable whether the bill was sufficiently guarded on this point; and he therefore trusted that the last amendment might prevail.

Mr. Barss, (whig) of Montgomery—I am glad that the friends of the bill have at length come to the conclusion that it may be amended. As it stood it was an extraordinal bill, unlike say of the crimical statutes in this State. It violates the common rules of evidence, and is exceedingly abilitary in itself and offensive to the constitution. This amendment would improve the bill, and he desired its adoption.

Mr. Joy, (free soil dem.) of Tempkins—I would suggest that the amendment be modified or as to read, and shall set ferth the facts and circumstances upon which such belief is founded.

Mr. I. P. Woop—This is substantially the proposition of the gentleman from Eric, (Mr. Hatch,) who has accepted the proposition which I offered. It would not effect the justice not be statisfied of the sufficiency of those facts. He must be satisfied, however, if this bill is made to conform to existing laws and recognized rules of evidence. But if the amendment as last proposed is adopted, the justice will have to issue the warrant whether the facts and circumstances related satisfy him or not.

Mr. Intrincipal, (whig) of Oswego—The bill intentionally toot out of the hands of toe justice the right to withhead the warrant on the plass of mastisfaction which lossed asticy him or not.

Mr. Intrincipal, (whig) of Oswego—The bill intentionally toot out of the hands of toe justice the right to withhead the warrant on the plass of an amendment as fast proposed to the succution of the law. It therefore compelled the magistrate & pile to issue a warrant

course that the one provided in the bill, and we must hope for the best.

Ar. Horkins alinded to the feature of the bill which provided for a seeds court being held by the county judge, on application, which he aporthereded would obviate the difficulty suggested by the Seator from the feetity-fearth. He should regret exceedingly to have like section stricken out.

The motion to strike out the fourth section was lost. The fifth section was highly amended.

Er. Your moved to strike out the eighth section, which physided for the search and solicure of liquors if found. He set if the clause in the United States constitution to show that it was is conflict with the provision in relation to the right of search.

Agravi to—10 to S.

The question pending was then on the original motion to strike out.

Mr. Horkins moved to reconsider the vote in striking out the eighth section.

Agravi to—10 to S.

The question pending was then on the original motion to strike out.

Mr. Horkins moved to sweal the section by inserting the words "to three credible persons," providing fir the feature of the carried out of three credible persons," providing fir the feature of the section by inserting the words "to while out the sighth section was then lost—74 9.

Mr. You now moved to amond the airth section was then lost—74 9.

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Mr. You now moved to amond the sighth section was then lost—74 9.

Mr. Horning of Managomer it will include a substance of search and the section was then lost—74 9.

Mr. Horning of Managomer it will include a substance of a surprised of the propose of the bill. denote the sure of a surprised substance of a surprised substance of the opposents of the bill. denote the words "to writing"—applying to this substance of a surprised of the lost without this amond at his right to judge of the substance of the

the law; at differe he treated that the amendment; and prevail.

Hr. D. P. Woos further modified his avecades at; and Meetra. Joy and Parana concurred in his amendment as modified.

Mr. Lavingon.—The Legislature has the sight to change the rule of evidence, if in diag so it does not violate use constitution. If a case arise where, to reader a law wifest ive, it is deemed necessary to change existing rules thus tues should be changed. He deemed the proposition a case.

theretie of evidence, if in d day no it these not violate has been fittifien. If a case arise where, to render a law effective, it is deemed necessary to change existing raise, house should be changed. He deemed the proposal such a case.

Mr. Birkert, (ethic) of Essay, sati some respect where he paid to well established principles. If no which has received well, and when her received universal approved for a long period, should be respected, whether a degrature therefrom was a violation of the constitution and the constitution of the constitution. It allows the right of search; latter of the constitution. It allows the right of search; and this right should not be exercised or allowed upon this point. Facts and circumstances and the point of the third search has seen they are the best of the bill a property of the bill is necessary to guard against perjury oxided in the bill is necessary to guard against perjury ovided in the bill is necessary to guard against perjury ovided in the bill is necessary to guard against perjury obtains are useless, and were than useless, unless perjury obtains a case of perjury open them if also tuder this bill a case of perjury open them if also tuder this bill a case of perjury open them if also tuder this bill a case of perjury open a man a "helief." Something more is necessary. Facts and ard circumstances" should be required. It is not eaung that witnesses are required to be "credible." He never head and circumstances are seen as a vagabond as not to be able to find some one to swear to his credibility. Some discretishiny must not be left at the mercy of panderers and sycophants—men who have been the object of the statre of the peet and orater through all time. Dury place a community at the mercy of ends men—who caned to the part and circumstances." If you do not, justice will be trampled to the part and you will look in vain for the sympathy of the pure and good of the State.

The amendment was then passed as finally modified by Mr. Malloy, a case to provide that the uniquitat

be anything cise. Hence, he deemed the amendment useless.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. G. Miller-I move to strike out from the last clause of the ninth section the words "and is then kept there for sale." It is enough that it is proved that the defendant has sold liquor, without proving his intention in regard to what reas ins usaid.

Mr. Lozine-This amendment should not be adopted. Householders should have some projection. It is not enough that I may have sold liquor a month ago. It should be ahown that what I have is intended to be similarly disposed of before it is sected.

Mr. D. P. Wood—Let the section read, that the complainant believes, or has reason to believe, that the liquor is kept intended to be sold. This will be sufficient.

Mr. Perress—I prefer the section as it tained.

Mr. W. H. Wood—The complainant is required to state "facts and circumstances" which will justify the opinion that liquer is kept for sile. This was sufficient, and the amendment was unprocesser.

This amendment was further discussed by Mesers. D. P. Wood. W. H. Wood, Morris and Lozier, and lost.

Mr. ANDER, (whig) of Monros, moved to amend ine 9th section, so as to require in the warrant "a particular description of the property to be seased."

Mr. Perress could not see any objection to this amendment.

Mr. Lincu, (whig) of New York, thought it would defeat.

ment.

Mr Lengu, (wbig) of New York, thought it would defeat
the object of the bill, because of the ciliculty there would
be in describing the property.

Mr. Angus—The difficulty of it will not obviate the plain
requisition of the constitution, which says that the war-

the object of the buil, because of the cillicuity there would be in describing the property.

Mr. Ancia—The difficulty of it will not obviste the plain requisition of the constitution, which says that the warrants of search "shall particularly describe the place to be searched, and the parson and things to be select."

Mr. Mattors approved of the amendment. Without it the bill would, in his opinion, be liable to the charge of unconstitutionality.

Mr. Sassions, (whig) of Chautauque, deemed the bill, as originally drawn in perfect harmony with the spirit of the constitution. The thing to be complained of is "in taxicating liquor," the sarrant is to be issued to select intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but what is thus described as "intoxicating liquor," and nothing but hat it was needs sary to "particularly describe." The sind of liquor to be searched for.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Moram moved to insert the word "intoxicating," before "liquor." Carried.

Mr. Moram moved to insert the word "intoxicating," before "liquor in order to approach with a caselle. Lost.

Mr. Moram moved to strike out the entire of the bill would be unrafe to approach with a caselle. Lost.

Mr. Moram moved to strike out the entire of the bill had made up their minds not to sanction sarches without some legal process; but this section had dissipated that hope. If a proceeded to analyst the section, and to demonstrate its antagonism with the constitution. His constituents would never submit to such a law as this.

Mr. Param reg

used of.

The debate was finally temporarily disposed of by re-

morning.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. S. F. Miller in the chair, on the bill to provide for the improvement of the Erie, Cawege, and Cayuga and Seneca canals.

The bill proposes to clear out these several canals so as to allow of the passage of larger sized boats

After an explanation, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The committee rose and the House took a recess.

From Philadelphia.

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT, RTC.

PROLIDENT, RTC.

PROLIDENTIA, Feb 2, 1854.

The celebration of the consolidation of this city and its subarbs has been fixed for the anniversary of Washington's birthday. A grand dinner is to be given to the Legislatore, members of Congress from the State, corporate authorities, and other guests. A torchlight procession, illumination, and grand ball will also take place.

Andrew J Leidy, a conductor on the Reading Railroad, was killed jesterday, by his head coming in contact with a bridge near Manayana.

Ten morehants of this city subscribed ten thousand dollars each, last evening, to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad.

Routh Carolina Jockey Club Races. Charleton, Feb. 1, 1854. John Harrison's Edmunston won the Hutchison states, enking Mr. Sirgleton's Hero (filly) and Campbell's Altori (colt).

Time-3:42% and 3:45.

Time-3:42% and 3:45.

Nina walked over for the four mile purse. Highlander having been sold, it is reported, for \$10,000, to Judge Huster, of Alabama.

Figure 1n the Tennessee River.
CHATLANGORA, S. C., Jan. 31, 1854.
The Tennessee river, after having falles some five feet, has again risen, and is now within eight inches the former height, and is still rizing. The country covered with water, and this places is inascessible except the rivers and the State road.

Burning of a Steamer-Four Lives Lost-CHARLESTON, Feb. 1, 1864. The steamer Eagle, bound from Cotambus to Apalachi

cols, was totally destroyed by fire on Montay, together with 1,300 bales cotton. Four negroes also periahed in

The Expected Steamer from Europe, &c.

Halivar, Feb. 2—12 P. M.
The Arabia, now to her thirteenth day, has not yet made

her appearance.

The Nagara arrived here from Boston about 11 o'clock. and will depart again for Liverpool almost immediately.

[A rumor was current last evening that the Arabia had arrived off chalifax. It aross, doubtles, from the fast of the New oundland boat having been signalized off the port

From Hayti.

The brig Maris, from Cape Haytien Jan. 14, reports that it had been quite stelk; there among the crewsof vessels, but the sickness was abating. Coffee was very abacadent at \$114 a \$1312 (Hayties currency) per 100 lbs., with a downward tendency.

At Genetics en the 12th, in consequence of New Year'c fiet, american provisions were scarce and the next cargons to arrive would pay well. Coffee, \$117.

The Southern Mull Expedited, &c.

Barmous Feb. 2, 1054.

The steambeats herotofere plying between Wilsrington and Charleston stopped running on Wednesday, and the Southern mail has been transferred to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, thus expediting it one day.

A large fleet of versels from Europe had arrived at New Orleans. The ship Hartford, for Mobile from Liverpool, has been out 90 days without being heard of, and it is feared abs as lost.

Its mineral arrive in the Camberland coal region continues, with no probability of an early adjustment. The miners refuse the terms recently adopted. The coal trade of last week was but 965 tops.

The Legislature, at the builtation of Easton and Philadelphia merchants, will make an excursion to accross over the Belvicero Delaware Railroad to Easton. The road has just been opened. A great time is expected. The Air Line bill will be put upon its second reading on Tuesday and

The Maine Legislature.
Account, Feb. 2, 1864.
In the Senate to-day Messar, Dariey, Davia, and Grover
were qualified and took their seats. A joint select committee was appointed to count the votes for Governor. Marine Disaster.

CHARLETON. Feb 2, 1854.

The schooler Lacy Ans. for m Boston for Charleston, with ice, went shore on the beach in Long Bay, thirty make east of Georgetons, on Saturday lant. The vessel and cargo proved a total loss.

Two Steamers Sunk by Ice at St Louis.

Two Steamers Sunk by Ice at St Louis.

Sr Lous Fab. 2, 1854.
The ice moved here about hundred yards last night, and sunk the steamers Arts and St Auge, and seriously damaged the steamer Garden City

Markets:

Markets:

New Obleans, Feb. 1, 1864.
Cotton has been active and firmer under the Asia's news. The sales to day were 10,000 bales; middling is quoted at 9% o a 9% o. Hard in barrel, has advanced %c, 4,000 soid, a: 8% a a 9c. Rio codes is in fair demand at the a lie; stock on hand, 73 800 bags. Prims molasses sells at 186 Fair sugar at 3% o. Charleston Fab. 1, 1854.
The Asia's news has had a tavorable effeat on our cotton market. The sales to day were 3,185 bales, at prices ranging from Sc. to 10;

Cincinnal F-b. 2, 1864.

Our market for provisions has been heavy to day at the following prices:—Mess ports, \$13. Frime bbl lard 9c, Shoulders, 4% o. Sides, 5% o.

Honors to the San Francisco Rescuers.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2-6 P M
An immense gathering of merchants and citizens met at the Exchange to day, at twelve o'clock, where Captains Crighton and Low were introduced to the vast assem-

The Chairman and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in brilliant and appropriate language, expressive of the thanks and regard entertained by not only the citizens of Philadelphia, but the nation at large, for their gallantry and hunanity in rescuing from a watery grave the passengers and crew of the steamship

I enclose Mayor Gilpin's address on the occasion, which was peculiarly happy. It was as follows:—
Carrains Cumiton and Low—Gentlemen—It is at the suggestion of your mercantile and commercial frients that I come to Independence Hall to meet you and to saintle you. It is to me a peculiarly gratifying consider; an unusually happy meeting. From boyhood I have always had a warm feeling in my heart for those "who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in the great waters," the romance of whose real life is captivating to young and old. The "saflor man"—using the common phrase as applicable to all the grades of your arduous calling—commands suspectful onsideration everywhere.

Appointments by the President,
by and with the abvice and consists of the service
CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Joseph W. Clerk, of New York, for Arics, in Pers.
Edward B. Buchausan, of Maryland, for La Rochelle,

R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina, for Amsterdam, in e Netherlands. James H. Williams, of Maine, for Sydney, in Australia Noble Towner, of Connecticut, for the Island of Barba

Max Stetthelger, of New York, for Stuttgardt, in War-Fayete M. Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, for Pairs, in Peru.

John L. Nelson, of Maryland, for Turk's Islands. R. bert C. Murphy, of Oalo, for Shanghae, in China John Higgins, of New York, for Core, in Ireland. James W. Green, of Virginia, for Lima, in Peru.

George W. Fletcher, of Alabama, for Aspinwell, in New Granada,

British Guiana.

Charles W. Bradley, of Connecticut, for Ningpo, to

China.

Levi K. Brown, of Maryland, for Bordeaux, in France.

Stephen Cochran, of Pennsylvania, for St. Jago de Caba.

Naval Intelligence.

The U.S. slope of war Cyane sailed from Carthagem, N. G., on the 18th att. for Caledonia Bay, to survey the behinus of Parlen. the following letter was written on board the day prior to be realing.

Carthagem, M. G., Jan 12, 1864

We arrived here on the fell wine for Caledonia Bay, and will commence the survey of the contemplated route of a ship canal across the lathmas. We experienced a heavy gale on the night of the 231, in the Gulf Stream, during which the quarter boat was stove, but we sustained no other damage. We are all well on board. We have had one case of small pur, but the disease has entirely disappeared. The English war schooner Boordonia Bay and a French brig of war are coming in. The New dynaudism say that we will meet with opposition from the Indian tribes inhabiting the section of country, through which the survey is intended to be made. Only Hollins, however, will imake the survey at all heards. There are few men in our ravy possessed of as much unergy and determination as he be. The Preach trip Pure tee Braven is the only vessel in port. I write you this by the gentlemanly cammander of the bill Patham, Capt. Pierce.

The following is a list of the Cyane's officers:—Oom-